



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tory consideration of social evolution, asserts that we face a social revolution that will transfer power from a class to society as a whole. In general his conclusions present nothing new, though in some cases he makes good statements of commonly accepted views. They are marred by an occasional surprising assertion and by dogmatism on contested points as in the following: "Throughout his too short life Christ was a socialist and his communist theories undoubtedly led to his tragic end"; "the English require anyone ennobled by the King immediately to change his name, a wise custom, thanks to which the name of the family is not disgraced later by the degenerate descendants of the noble"; "the human conflict instead of favoring the stronger individual always aids the weaker." The mentioning of one of Zola's characters to prove that the offspring of great men are apt to be imbeciles exemplifies an occasional unscientific argument. All in all the book does not seem a very useful one.

HERBERT E. MILLS.

Vassar College.

Bulletin Mensuel de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay. Edited by DR. EMILE WAXWEILER, Director of the Institute. (Brussels: Institut de Solvay.)

Probably the ablest scientific review devoted to sociology is the *Bulletin Mensuel* of the Solvay Institute of Sociology, Brussels, Belgium, of which the first number was published January, 1910. It is in the strictest sense a scientific periodical, being devoted to the review of all articles and books which contribute in any way to the explanation of the phenomena of the social life, whether they are published under the titles of biology, physiology, psychology, or those of the several social sciences, history, law, political economy, science of religions, ethnography and sociology. The review is divided into two parts, the first of which contains in place of original articles a dozen or more critical reviews of significant articles and books along sociological lines. These critical discussions include works pertaining both to human sociology and to general biology, physiology and psychology so far as they have a bearing upon sociology. The second part of the *Bulletin* is devoted to a "monthly chronicle," giving lists of recent works along all lines which might pertain to the social sciences and brief reviews of the more important of these works. There is also a portion of this monthly chronicle devoted to scientific news of ac-

tivities in social lines in various parts of the world. The *Bulletin* is thoroughly international in its scope, reviewing articles and books in all European languages and paying, one may add, especial attention to those published in the United States.

An idea of the scope of the work can perhaps best be obtained by giving a list of the critical discussions contained in the first half of the April issue. These critical discussions contained the following wide variety of titles: "Variations in the effects of cerebral lesions of the same localization, according to the degree of culture of individuals"; "Mental reactions and social reactions"; "Evolution and revolution in epochs of social reorganization"; "Persistence of primitive organization in English society of the Middle Ages"; "The determinism of successive adaptations in the financial administration of the Romans"; "Conflict of adaptations in social evolution"; "Concerning the connections between technical inventions and their influence upon the organization of industry"; "Concerning the rôle of manufacturing on a large scale upon the concentration of certain industries"; "An example of the theoretic exaggeration of the social power of money"; "The formation of oligarchies in political parties"; "The rôle of logical systems in the movements of opinion"; "The apparent social character of prayer"; "The influence of political factors upon the evolution of religions"; "The evolution of assemblies"; "The conditions of the penetration of new ideas in primitive mentality"; "The rôle of sociology and that of statistics in the explanation of social facts"; this last is an able and penetrating criticism of certain portions of Ellwood's *Sociology and Modern Social Problems*.

This periodical can be commended to economists and other students of society, as showing perhaps more clearly than any other periodical now published what the scientific sociologist of the present is aiming at.

La Formation des Prix, des Denrées Alimentaires de Première Nécessité. By ALBERT DULAC. Librairie des Sciences Politiques and Sociales. (Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1911. Pp. 158. 2 fr.)

The author of this very excellent little book is a recognized authority on the present methods of marketing agricultural products in Europe. In the past he has made some valuable contributions concerning rural coöperative societies of various kinds, and